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Polish Printers Set to Strike Over Union Access to Media

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
WARSAW Polish printers set to strike Wednesday in protest against the union's access to the state media. The union's national leadership is called a two-day nationwide newspaper strike beginning Wednesday — a form of protest it never used before — to demand an end to a sharp propaganda offensive against it, and to pressure the immediate regularization of solidarity time on radio and television and space in certain newspapers.



OIL MINISTERS MEET — Humberto Calderón Berté of Venezuela, at right in dark suit, and Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia, at left with folder, after a session of several OPEC ministers in Geneva on Monday. OPEC's president confirmed that a rollback of crude-oil prices was being considered, but the figures were still in question. Story, Page 2.

U.S. Lifts Ban On Shipping F-16s to Israel

From Agency Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — The United States is lifting a three-month embargo on the shipment of sophisticated fighter-bomber aircraft to Israel. It was announced Monday by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Mr. Haig said the decision had been made after an intensive review of Israel's actions, including conversations with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Mr. Haig noted that a cease-fire between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon had brought a "positive element" to the Middle East situation. The truce has held since July 24 and Mr. Haig expressed the hope that it will contribute to a broader and permanent peace.

U.S. Imported Enriched Uranium From Russians for First Time in 1980

By Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Soviet-American trade, which has been limping along since Moscow's military intervention in Afghanistan, was given impetus from an unusual source last year — the transfer of enriched uranium from the Soviet Union. The Department of Commerce has disclosed in a new review, without elaboration, that \$43.8 million worth of uranium entered the United States from the Soviet Union in 1980. It was the first time that a sizable amount of the strategic commodity had figured in direct trade between the two countries. Some industry sources suggested that it could be the beginning of a trend.

'Untouchables' Hope: Conversion to Islam

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service
NEW DELHI — In many villages in southern India, Hindu untouchables have begun large-scale conversions to Islam to escape their caste status. The conversions have so far involved about a dozen villages and thousands of people, but scores of communities have announced intention of turning to Islam. In a country in which 12 percent of the population is Moslem and untouchables account for 15 percent, the reports of conversions have awakened rooted anxieties and guilt in the upper ranks of the hierarchy. Mr. Jothilingam said his neighbors had been considering conversion long before the hijrins in the village of Meezakupuram became the first to convert in a large ceremony two months ago. He said that village representatives visited the converted hijrins and found that other Moslems accepted them as equals. He said hijrins who converted to Christianity were still snubbed by other Christians.



Rajiv Gandhi, son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, stepping into India's Parliament on Monday in his first appearance as a member, representing his late brother Sanjay's constituency.

India's Ban On Strikes Draws Fire

NEW DELHI — Thousands of demonstrators staged a rally and almost the entire opposition walked out of Parliament on Monday in protest against the Indian government's new powers to outlaw strikes in "essential services." The walkout began when Bhisma Narain Singh, the parliament affairs minister, rose to present copies of nine ordinances, including the anti-strike measures issued July 27, when Parliament was in recess. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has said that it will introduce bills later to replace the ordinances, and that members can debate the issues then. Near Parliament, thousands of trade unionists marched Monday to denounce the anti-strike powers as "anti-workers, anti-democracy and anti-people." The demonstration was timed to coincide with the first day of the new parliamentary session. The government says the ordinance is necessary in its battle against rising prices. The essential services covered by the decree against strikes include the railroads, electric power, the post office, telephones, air transportation, banking, petroleum products and refining, hospitals and defense industries. The government was empowered to bar strikes for six months and extend any prohibition for another six months. Strikers in northeastern Assam state, which produces oil, had defied the ban and carried out a 24-hour general strike that began Friday. About 150 demonstrators arrested Sunday night while protesting outside Mrs. Gandhi's house were released Monday. They included Suresh Ram, son of Jagjivan Ram, who is a leading member of the opposition and the best known of India's Untouchable population. Mrs. Gandhi's son, Rajiv, took his seat in Parliament for the first time since being elected in June but took no part in the storm over the anti-strike ordinance. Rajiv Gandhi, 37, represents the same constituency as did his brother, Sanjay, who was one of the most powerful politicians in India when he was killed in a plane crash 14 months ago.

U.S. Reported to Pick Banker as Paris Envoy

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Investment banker Evan G. Galbraith has been appointed by President Reagan as the next U.S. ambassador to France, according to senior government officials. Mr. Galbraith, 53, who is with the New York firm of Dillon Read and Co., reportedly has accepted the post. The current envoy in Paris is Arthur A. Hartman, a career diplomat who reportedly will become U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union. Mr. Galbraith, who would not confirm the nomination, has been described as a close friend of Mr. Reagan and a member of the "kitchen cabinet," an informal group of businessmen who have advised Mr. Reagan for a number of years. Mr. Galbraith served in Paris in the 1960s as director and administrator of Morgan & Co., a subsidiary of the U.S. banking firm of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. He worked in London for 11 years — six with Dillon Read and nearly as long with Bankers Trust International — and he has only recently returned to the United States. Mr. Galbraith said a London report exaggerated his friendship with former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. He said his wife is a friend and former classmate of the wife of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's brother-in-law, Paul de Brotonne. But Mr. Galbraith said he had only met Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "a couple of times" while living in France. After being graduated from Yale University in 1950 and from Harvard Law School in 1953, Mr. Galbraith served three and a half years in the U.S. Navy, leaving as a lieutenant. He practiced law with a Wall Street firm and later worked in government as a special assistant to the secretary of commerce during 1960 and 1961 in the Eisenhower administration, handling trade matters with commercial attaches at foreign embassies. Aside from this, he said, he has no diplomatic experience, although he has traveled widely.

Portuguese Air Controllers' Boycott Causes Little Disruption of Traffic

LISBON — A boycott by Portuguese air controllers of flights to and from the United States to support American strikers was apparently causing little disruption of air traffic across the Atlantic on Monday. The 48-hour boycott was forcing flights headed southwest or southeast across the Atlantic to detour through Canadian airspace for handling by controllers in Gander, Newfoundland, officials here said. A boycott last week by the Canadian controllers halted 300 to 400 flights daily over the North Atlantic route, which depends on the Gander center. [Canada promised Monday to take steps to prevent future disruption of service over the North Atlantic, United Press International reported from Montreal. The pledge came at a meeting between Canadian officials and the International Civil Aviation Organization, which is responsible for air control over the sea. [The organization's president, Assad Kotaitie, said after the meeting that he was satisfied with a Canadian government plan to draw up an agreement with air controllers stipulating that any disruption to service over sovereign territory would not affect flights over oceans.] A Portuguese union spokesman in Lisbon said that as long as transatlantic flights travel the northern route, bypassing the Portuguese-staffed center in the Azores, the flights are considered to come out of the Gander control zone and the controllers do not consider them originating from the United States. Thus they are unaffected by the boycott and Fernando Cesar, secretary of the Portuguese Air Traffic Controllers Association, said technically they must accept such flights. A Trans World Airlines plane flying a North Atlantic route from the United States was the first to land in Lisbon after the boycott started at 1 a.m. Lisbon control said TWA said the flight was routed through Gander. The plane from two hours late, Air Portugal said its daily flight from New York arrived shortly thereafter, three hours late. A U.S. Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said early Monday that traffic was moving with no significant delay. Expression of Sympathy A spokesman for the Portuguese Air Traffic Controllers Association said Sunday that its members wanted to express support for 12,000 striking colleagues in the United States. There are only four direct flights between Portugal and New York each day. Spokesmen for TWA (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

# Prague Seems to Relish Its Role as Hard-Line Inquisitor of Poland

By Michael Dobbs

**PRAGUE** — In the old interrogation technique, the captive is questioned by two men alternately. One plays the tough guy, brutal and uncompromising. The other is relatively sympathetic.

For the past year, since the eruption of the Polish workers' Czechoslovakia has taken the role of the tough interrogator, giving the Soviet Union a chance to seem less harsh. Through the speeches of its leaders and comments in the officially controlled media, Prague has conducted an unremitting propaganda campaign against Poland's independent trade unions and "revisionists" in the Communist Party.

### 'The Facts Speak'

The Kremlin's blasts have seemed mild by comparison. The tough-soft approach was perfected at the Czechoslovak Communist Party congress in April, when President Gustav Husak spoke menacingly of the duty of all Communist countries to save Poland. The next day it was left to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev to relax the psychological tension a little by expressing confidence that Polish Communists could manage by themselves.

During the recent strikes in Poland over food shortages, Prague was once again on the attack. Almost daily reports appeared in the press about the worsening food shortages in Poland, speculation and corruption and the failure of the Polish party to resolve the crisis.

Zdenek Porybny, acting foreign editor of the

Czechoslovak Communist Party newspaper, Rude Pravo, denies that Czechoslovakia is leading an anti-Polish campaign. But in an interview he agreed that the Czechoslovak press devotes more extensive coverage to Polish affairs than do other news media in the Soviet bloc.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

"We let the facts speak for themselves," he said. Western diplomats here are convinced that all comment on Poland is closely coordinated with Moscow. It is not as if the Czechoslovaks are speaking out of turn. All the same, for historical and political reasons, the Prague leadership appears to relish its assigned role.

These diplomats say the principal reason for the hard-line reaction on Poland is psychological fear of contamination. In the short term, this would not appear justified. As long as the Polish experiment is associated with empty food stores it is unlikely to appeal to ordinary Czechs and Slovaks who are accustomed to relatively high living standards.

### 'I Told You So'

The long-term outlook could be different, however, particularly if Poland is successful with economic reforms.

For the time being, the thrust of Czechoslovak propaganda is that nothing good can come out of the Polish reform movement. Czechoslovak journalists have adopted an "I told you so" tone, putting

the blame for Poland's economic crisis on the "political ambitions" of the leaders of the independent trade union federation Solidarity and the "weakness" of Polish authorities.

One reason suggested by Mr. Porybny of Rude Pravo for Czechoslovakia's outspokenness on Poland is its own experience in 1968. In the official Czechoslovak version, the liberalization movement known as the "Prague Spring" represented a grave crisis that was gradually resolved thanks to Soviet intervention and "a normalization process" during which hundreds of thousands of reformers were purged.

According to this analysis, repeated by Mr. Porybny, Czechoslovakia is now particularly well-placed to give advice to Poland on how to deal with the threat of counterrevolution. Because Poland participated in the 1968 invasion, Prague can claim to be repaying the "fraternal assistance" it received then.

A second reason is that Czechoslovakia's own economy has suffered as a result of Poland's failure to meet contractual obligations for coal and other raw materials. Several Czechoslovak factories have closed production lines as a result. But Czechoslovak officials refuse to give an exact figure for the shortfall in supplies and it is not clear to what extent Poland is being used as a whipping boy for domestic economic difficulties.

Mr. Porybny claims that last month's Polish Communist Party congress solved nothing. "There's a new leadership and a new Central Committee, but now we're seeing street demonstra-

tions," he said. "The crisis continues and the economic situation is catastrophic. The counterrevolutionaries are strengthening their positions. From the authorities, we hear only words... nothing but words."

The implication of Mr. Porybny's remarks is that eventually the Polish experiment will collapse on its own. So desperate will the economic problems become that Solidarity will lose popular support.

There then will be a three-to-five-year "normalization" process on the Czechoslovak model in which the Polish party reasserts traditional controls over society.

In the meantime, the Czechoslovak leadership is taking no chances. A crackdown on dissidents, notably members of the Charter 77 human rights movement, is in progress. Three weeks ago, a Prague court sentenced a former Charter 77 spokesman, Rudolf Batek, to seven and a half years in prison on subversion charges, a particularly harsh sentence even by Czechoslovak standards.

On the economic front, Polish developments appear to have strangled the prospect for any major reforms in Czechoslovakia. A Western diplomat in Eastern Europe, who is not the time for rocking the boat here.

The consequence, political analysts agree, has been to strengthen the already dominant ideologies in the Czechoslovak leadership at the expense of technocrats. At a Central Committee meeting in October, even modest and economically justified price increases were delayed.

## Syrian Armored Units Seek to Disperse Battling Militias in Beirut; 20 Are Killed

The Associated Press

**BEIRUT** — Syrian tanks moved to disperse warring pro-Iranian and pro-Soviet Lebanese militias Monday in Beirut's southern fringe, where two days of fighting left at least 20 persons dead and 68 wounded, police said.

A police spokesman said at least 10 of those killed and most of the wounded were civilians caught in a cross fire of mortars, rocket-propelled grenades and machine guns. As fighting raged, Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan flew to Saudi Arabia in quest of an Arab summit

conference to take up the confrontation between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon.

Mr. Wazzan reiterated in a magazine interview that Lebanon was seeking an air defense network to cope with Israeli raids such as those mounted during a 15-day Israel-PLO battle last month in which more than 300 people were killed in Beirut and most of southern Lebanon's highway bridges were destroyed. The fighting was halted by a cease-fire July 24 arranged by the United States and the United Nations.

Meanwhile, the police spokesman said crossing points between Beirut's Moslem and Christian sectors were closed because of heavy sniping in nine residential neighborhoods.

Armored units from the Arab Detachment Force, which is predominantly Syrian, moved at mid-

morning into the southern suburbs of Chiyah and Sfar in an attempt to set up buffer zones to separate the combatants.

Cease-fire calls were made through bullhorns as the Syrians intervened. The police spokesman said hostilities had decreased but not all guns had fallen silent.

Gunmen in Moslem West Beirut killed a former Christian militia member, his 9-year-old daughter and 7-year-old son in an ambush Sunday that also left two bodyguards dead. One of the bodyguards was identified as a PLO member.

The fighting involved members of the pro-Iranian Amal militia and the pro-Moscow Lebanese Communist Party.

The Syrians are trying to police a 56-month armistice that halted the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war between rightist Christians and an alliance of leftist Moslems and Palestinians.

However, factional fighting between leftists and rightists has prevented national reconciliation in this half-Christian, half-Moslem Mediterranean nation of 3 million. There also has been an on-again, off-again confrontation between the Syrians and the rightist Christian Phalange Party and between Israel and Yasser Arafat's PLO.

### 13 Killed in Turkish Crash

United Press International

**ANKARA** — Two buses collided Sunday on the Ankara-Istanbul highway about 120 miles (192 kilometers) west of Ankara, killing 13 passengers and injuring 58.

## 21 Approved for Cabinet In Iran; Leftists Executed

The Associated Press

**BEIRUT** — Iran's parliament approved all but one member of the Cabinet of Premier Mohammed Javad Bahonar on Monday, and Tehran Radio reported the execution of 23 Mujahaddin Khalq guerrillas by government firing squads.

The Paris news agency reported that after two days of debate on the new government, the Majlis (parliament) gave a decisive vote of confidence to 21 of the 22 members of the Cabinet. Pars said Hussein Tajjardun, the nominee for the Ministry of Roads and Transportation, failed to secure the adequate vote. The agency did not say why and it also failed to report the vote in figures.

Mr. Bahonar's Cabinet includes 13 new ministers; the rest were in the government of the former premier, Mohammed Ali Rajai, who is now president.

### Woman Executed

The state-run radio said 23 members of the central committee of the Mujahaddin Khalq organization had been executed in Tehran's Evin Prison for "armed insurrection against the Islamic Republic of Iran" and for "waging war against God and God's prophet." At least one woman was among those executed.

It was the first time that so many central committee members of the most powerful opposition group in Iran had been put to death since the Mujahaddin Khalq launched an urban guerrilla campaign against Ayatollah Ruhollah

Khomeini's fundamentalist regime seven weeks ago, when Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was removed as president.

More than 420 people have been executed since Mr. Bani-Sadr's dismissal June 22. Mr. Bani-Sadr now lives in exile in France along with the Mujahaddin Khalq leader, Massoud Rajavi.

The Moroccan news agency MAP reported Monday that an Iranian gunboat seized by anti-Khomeini forces was provisioned under threat last week in Casablanca and then escorted back out to sea.

The agency, quoting Moroccan authorities, said the boat left Casablanca on Saturday. The boat was loaded with ammunition, and its crew had threatened to cause damage to the port if demands for food, water and fuel were not met, MAP reported.

Moroccan authorities agreed to service the gunboat and then escorted it to international waters, the agency said. The boat was seized off the coast of Spain on Thursday.

### Bani-Sadr Denies Report

**PARIS** (Reuters) — Mr. Bani-Sadr said Monday that he intended to continue to live in France and denied foreign press reports he planned to settle in Egypt.

He told the newspaper France-Soir that reports that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had offered him asylum were "false and deliberately circulated" by Pars news agency.

## China Nightspot Reopens With A New Morality

The Associated Press

**PEKING** — The Peace Café, closed last year because of its reputation as the wildest nightspot in Peking, has reopened with a ban on dancing and loud music and a limit of one bottle of beer per person.

Once a hangout for the smart set, the café was closed in the spring of 1980 because of its rowdy patrons, rude, swaggering children of high officials, occasional fistfights and unduly long waitresses.

A poster on the wall now exhorts young patrons to heed the latest morality campaign by observing the "five stresses" — decorum, courtesy, sanitation, order and morality — and the "four beauties" — beauty of mind, language, behavior and environment.

## Soviet Aide Accuses U.S. Of Risking Confrontation

Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The military policies of the Reagan administration have put relations between the United States and the Soviet Union on a "collision course" that threatens "serious, serious troubles," said the Soviet ambassador to America.

George Arbatov, a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, accused the Reagan administration of aggravating world tensions through nuclear arms escalation. He said in an interview Sunday on ABC television that the two superpowers should engage in "mutual, reciprocal restraint."

Mr. Arbatov said that Moscow eagerly awaits a signal from the United States to improve relations. He added that a recent call by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. for U.S. incentives for Soviet restraint "didn't sound like a signal" because it followed too closely President Reagan's decision to build the neutron bomb.

"We should thank Mr. Haig that he didn't call us terrorists and murderers in this speech," Mr. Arbatov said, "but it just didn't produce a very serious impression" in Moscow.

### Neutron Bomb

"I think that Soviet-American relations really are in very bad shape," Mr. Arbatov said. "I think that the American administration really pursues a world policy."

Among Soviet concerns Mr. Arbatov mentioned the increased U.S. military budget, the administration's decision to sell lethal nuclear warheads, and the decision to build a neutron bomb. He said the Soviet Union does

## Printers Threaten to Strike Over Attacks on Solidarity

(Continued from Page 1)

Monday that the government had opened no negotiations over the planned strike, and that on Monday some printing presses had closed. The printers' union said that would normally appear in provincial newspapers during the projected protest.

The preparations for the strike ended a momentary lull that followed the decision by an obscure committee for the defense of political prisoners to call off rallies — and, had enough people gathered, marches on Warsaw — that were originally to have started Monday.

The government had warned that it would use "any appropriate means" to stop the protests, and both Solidarity and the new Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, had spoken out against them.

Though the committee initially

appeared to have support among Solidarity chapters in Bialystok, Radom and Flock, a number of its activists were evidently members of the Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN), a small nationalist and anti-Communist group. Shorn of its initial Solidarity support, the committee looked unlikely to mobilize large numbers of people, though there were some fears that the rallies might have sparked street confrontations with the police.

Three members of the Confederation of Independent Poland, including its leader, Leszek Moczulski, are in jail while being tried on charges of plotting to overthrow violently the Communist system.

### French Aid Pledged

**PARIS** (Reuters) — Jozef Czerwinski, the Polish foreign minister, Monday gave France a detailed account of his country's economic plight and received a pledge of continued help.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France said after the meeting here: "France will assist Poland right through." He promised to supply food and semifinished products.

### U.S. Skepticism

**WASHINGTON** (UPI) — The State Department said Monday that the recent Soviet promise of fresh economic assistance to Poland may not add anything to past pledges.

Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said: "The Soviet agreement to defer repayment for five years of Polish debts to Moscow may in fact be no more than what was announced in February, and we believe that the Soviet promise of additional raw materials and consumer goods for Poland may be only a repetition of a similar pledge made last December."

## OPEC President Confirms Oil Price Cut Being Considered at Geneva Conference

From Agency Dispatches

**GENEVA** — Both conservative Saudi Arabia and hard-line Libya predicted Monday that OPEC would reach agreement on unified prices for the oil crisis emergency conference opening Wednesday.

"I expect agreement on unified prices on Wednesday," said the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, after a closed-door meeting of a committee that sought to lay the groundwork for a full OPEC meeting on Wednesday.

Sheikh Yamani's optimism was shared by the Libyan minister, Abdussalam Mohammed Zagari, who said, "I think there will be a compromise."

The president of OPEC, Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto, confirmed that the cartel's members were considering an unprecedented rollback in crude oil prices in exchange for a price increase by Saudi Arabia. He said the negotiations centered on a \$34-per-barrel base price and a \$37 ceiling for top-quality African crudes.

That formula reportedly would be acceptable to Sheikh Yamani, whose nation charges \$32 per barrel for its oil and is the largest producer of the 13-member organization.

## Portuguese Controllers

(Continued from Page 1)

and Africa, which operate the daily route to New York, said their outgoing flights would take off Monday afternoon from Lisbon.

The International Federation of Air Traffic Controllers Associations, a 61-member federation, said last week that sympathy actions in the strike should be canceled. Portugal's controllers cut their planned boycott from a week to 48 hours after the appeal, but refused to cancel it outright.

The international federation called on President Reagan to reopen negotiations with the striking air controllers in return for its gesture, but Mr. Reagan refused. The federation has announced a meeting of all member associations Saturday in Amsterdam to discuss possible steps if the U.S. strike is not resolved.

tion of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Saudi Arabia rejected the proposal in May.

Because Saudi Arabia produces about 10 million barrels of oil daily, or more than 40 percent of the OPEC total, an agreement on \$34 would raise the average OPEC oil price by slightly more than 2 percent.

An agreement would represent the first overall price rollback in OPEC's 20-year history and would end more than two years of disinflation in pricing.

### Yamani Hopeful

Sheikh Yamani said he was hopeful that OPEC might even agree on a unified price of "less than \$34" a barrel.

Mr. Zagari said he was ready to bring his country's top quality crude down from the present \$40 a barrel but would not commit himself on whether he was willing to go as low as \$37. "It depends on everybody," he said.

Humberto Calderon Berti of Venezuela, one of the countries holding out most strongly against price cuts, said he would have trouble explaining a decision to cut his price to the Venezuelan Congress.

He said he had managed to carry the legislature with him when he refused to join a scramble for high prices in a sellers' market when oil was short in 1979, adding that Venezuelans simply would not understand a price cut now.

### Further Talks Seen

Unlike African and some Middle Eastern exporters, Venezuela is managing to retain its market in the current glut.

There was also some speculation among observers that the meeting might aim only at narrowing the present \$32-to-\$40 price range as a first step back to a unified price.

### Poison Toll at 96 in Spain

Reuters

**MADRID** — Authorities said Monday that five persons had died during the past three days from poisonous cooking oil, raising the death toll to 96. The oil, which contains rapseded oil treated with industrial waste, had been sold illegally door to door.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

### Ethnic Germans Detained in Moscow

**MOSCOW** — A group of Soviet ethnic Germans, detained pending a trial, were detained by police in Moscow's Red Square on Monday after they staged a brief demonstration, Western sources said.

The sources said police in uniform and in plain clothes seized about 100 persons, said to include men, women and a child, when they produced no proof of their desire to leave the Soviet Union. Some of the protesters said to have been trying to emigrate for 10 years.

Emigration to West Germany of ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union reached about 1,000 per month last year, but the rate has slumped to about 200 per month, according to West German sources.

### Zimbabwe Camp Is Cleared After Explosions

**INKOMO BARRACKS**, Zimbabwe — Army engineers detonated rockets and other explosives Monday that had been scattered over a 20-acre camp by a series of powerful blasts at a munitions dump.

A police spokesman said that so far there were no known casualties from explosions Sunday, which continued for six hours and destroyed some of the Inkomo Army Barracks, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northwest of Harare. The explosions apparently were set off by the accidental detonation of a cylinder.

Emergency services were still darning the smoldering damage from the store buildings, the central barracks appeared relatively unscathed. The camp, which houses military units, is used to store weapons surrendered by guerrillas after their war against the former Rhodesian regime.

### World Church Council Meets in East Germany

**DRESDEN**, East Germany — Erich Honecker, leader of the East German Communist Party, on Monday welcomed the 140-member Central Council of the World Council of Churches, which assembled for a 10-day meeting in a suburban Dresden church.

Mr. Honecker reiterated Soviet bloc calls for disarmament, and the general of the World Council of Churches, Dr. Philip Potter, urged both sides to halt "the mad race for nuclear superiority... and the military arms with irresponsible rulers, dictators and terrorists."

The World Council of Churches, a Geneva-based organization with more than 300 churches of Protestant and other non-Roman Catholic faiths was holding its first session in a Communist nation since a conference in Garmisch in 1956.

### U.S. Judge Orders Release of Detained Cubans

**ATLANTA** — After chastising the U.S. government Monday for court demands for a speedy release of Cuban refugees here, U.S. District Judge Marvin Shoob ordered the release this week of as many as 800 refugees from the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.

A separate group of 141 Cubans also may be freed, Judge Shoob said, acting on a class-action suit filed on behalf of the 1,800 Cubans who are detained in the prison because they had no entry papers when they were months ago.

Judge Shoob called a hearing for Wednesday to give the government a chance to show why the Cubans in either group should not be released. He said he could not hold people in detention as an alternative to deportation unless they were "dangerous," he said.

## Another Inmate Joins Fast In Northern Ireland Prison

From Agency Dispatches

**BELFAST** — Another imprisoned Irish nationalist guerrilla, Jackie McMullen, joined the hunger strike at the Maze prison here Monday, as Michael Devine continued to deteriorate on the 57th day of his fast.

Mr. McMullen, 25, refused breakfast, joining six other hunger strikers. Supporters had announced that he would take the place of Thomas McEwee, who died Aug. 8 on his 62d day without food.

Nine hunger strikers have died since the protest began March 1. The fasters demand free association in prison, the right to wear their own clothes, exemption from prison work, reduced sentences and the right to receive more mail.

Mr. Devine, 25, is serving a 12-year sentence for possession of firearms. He is "totally blind, unable to stay awake for any length of time" and is vomiting blood, relatives said. He belongs to the outlawed Irish National Liberation Army.

A room in the prison has been made available to family, and for almost a week have maintained a bedside vigil.

Volunteers Claimed The new hunger strike, McMullen, is from Belfast and a member of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing. He sentenced to life imprisonment in 1976 on charges of possessing and threatening to kill officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Britain has rejected demands as amounting to a demand of "of-war status" the right to run the prison. It has replaced all the prisoners who have died and has ordered the strikers to continue the strikes until mid-1979.

Meanwhile, British prison advisory council for Northern Ireland with Protestant and Catholic members rejected a back from the Social Democratic and Labor Party, the government main moderate Roman Catholic group. John Hume, a leading member, said he told the British secretary, Humphrey Ireland, that the party does not intend to be associated with the strikers.

Mr. Atkins announced July 2 for a 50-member committee without legislative powers. It would be intended to bring the province's leading Protestants, the Official Unionist Party, Democratic Unionists, opposition plan, and support from the sectarian Alliance Party.

Britain did not respond to a request by Irish President Cearla FitzGerald Sunday of the minister Margaret Thatcher, the wife of the hunger strike, Michael Allison, the junior secretary for Northern Ireland, rejected the request by the Irish Catholic minister, Cardinal Tomás O'Donnell that Northern Ireland was Mrs. Thatcher's list of prisoners

## Sri Lanka, Beset by Riots, Under State of Emergency

United Press International

**COLOMBO**, Sri Lanka — President Junius R. Jayewardene declared a state of emergency Monday in Sri Lanka and ordered the death penalty for those caught rioting.

Racial violence flared up last week and has spread throughout the nation, killing at least 11 persons, according to official figures.

The government action, reported by the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corp., gave police and armed forces sweeping powers, including the right to detain persons at length without judicial process. Those caught in acts of looting or arson are subject to the death penalty, the announcement said.

Mr. Jayewardene signed a proclamation declaring the state of emergency following a two-hour session of the National Security Council. During the session he briefed by officials from the police, worst hit by the rioting.

In the latest incident, a patrol shot and killed a person injured several other persons during a night in the hill country of Gampola, about 50 miles (70 kilometers) northeast of Colombo. The violence had spread to other parts of the country. The government has ordered further outbreaks of rioting to be dealt with by the army.

In the northwestern town of Kurunegala, one person was killed by looters. Last month, there were reports of racial violence between the majority of Sinhalese and the minority of Tamils. Separatist forces were reported to have been active in the area.

## Paris' Elegant Terrasse Fleurie



One dines facing a fountain in the courtyard of Paris' Hotel Inter-Continental.

PETER GRAHAM said in a recent Herald Tribune article, "The celebrated, and often celebrity-packed Terrasse Fleurie is an Italian-style patio with marvelously gentle lighting... The interesting 140-franc set menu, which includes service but not wine (from the hotel's very well-stocked cellar),

comprises various seasonal hors d'oeuvres, a main course, green salad with cherry vinegar and the oil of your choice (corn, ground-nut, olive or walnut), and a free run of cheeses and impeccable desserts." Other assets: discretion, quiet, and good value. Call for reservations: 260.37.80

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### DEATH NOTICE

JOHN WALLIS, journalist, died in New, on August 14, aged 73, after long illness. Husband of Lella. Father of Johnny and Dicky.

# Rockets of South African Rebels Catch Little but Political Graffiti

By Joseph Leyland  
*New York Times Service*  
OHANNESBURG — Elsie Ranka, a black maid on a military base outside Pretoria, received a message last week that was sent from white South Africa. It was a 122mm Soviet-made rocket that crashed through her ceiling about, however, injuring her.

The government calls them terrorists, but the guerrillas seem to have sought to avoid actions that jeopardize civilians of any color. Explosions this month in central East London and a Port Elizabeth shopping center were so out of character that the question was raised of whether another group had come on the scene, perhaps

with sending agents into South Africa across a border — the usual route is from Mozambique via Swaziland — and getting them out as soon as possible.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

The rival Pan Africanist Congress, which has been paralyzed in recent years by dissension in its exile wing and nearly invisible within South Africa.

From the vantage point of South Africa, it is difficult to say whether the recent increase in underground activity is meant as reprisal or as part of a long-term strategy for seizing power. The indications have been that the African National Congress hopes to serve as a catalyst for a mass uprising, rather than launching a guerrilla war against Africa's strongest power.

if that rocket or three others it fell on the base without exploding had struck anything of literary importance, the message would have been that the outlawed Pan Africanist Congress, the movement fighting white rule, had developed the capacity to strike effectively near the South African capital.

Instead, the message was ambiguous. The movement's sabotage campaign is still hampered by inactivity, and South Africa, because of the black labor force, of few targets in which blacks are not also at stake.

Some blacks who acknowledge "closeness" to the African National Congress — belonging to or supporting the aims of a banned organization is a crime — contend that its tactics will inevitably become harsher when the black masses understand the necessity for violent struggle and when the underground is strong enough to sustain it. The greatest restraint now is not doctrine but the effectiveness of the South African security apparatus, which has consistently managed to penetrate the movement.

The attraction of the labor front is partly ideological: If the unions can be seen as agents of change, then the revolution can be viewed as a class rather than racial struggle. Deciding who may belong to the revolution — whether whites can play a role — has become a big issue among blacks, however.

Incidents of sabotage have come most weekly in past months, but cost to the white state is probably less than a small dip in the price of gold. Yet the attacks serve a form of political graffiti, reading whites and blacks alike of existence of a resistance movement and of the industrial state's vulnerability.

Police are able to detain people without trial and without even having to acknowledge the fact of imprisonment. Authorities are regularly accused of torture, but they also have been able to use material incentives to gain the cooperation of blacks.

## Watergate Tape Show Remains Smash Hit in Washington

By Lloyd Grove  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — The Prentices, a couple from Britain on their first trip to Washington, are playing the tapes of the Watergate break-in — to April 19, 1973; that they were made public by an act of Congress; and that all 30 were used as prosecution evidence in the trial of several of Mr. Nixon's associates. (The remaining tape — a discussion among Mr. Nixon, former Gov. John B. Connally of Texas and other officials in the Oval Office on March 23, 1971 — concerns price supports for milk producers.)

# Weinberger's Son, in Newly Created Post, Joins List of Officials' Kin in Government

By Patrick E. Tyler  
*Washington Post Service*  
WASHINGTON — In a small office in fashionable midtown Manhattan, Caspar W. Weinberger Jr. began setting up shop a week for the International Communication Agency.

Police are able to detain people without trial and without even having to acknowledge the fact of imprisonment. Authorities are regularly accused of torture, but they also have been able to use material incentives to gain the cooperation of blacks.

## 15,000 Listeners

Much to the surprise of the staff at the National Archives, who had planned to end the 14-month run of the tapes at summer's end, people still are flocking to the weekly sessions — and still giving the 31 tapes rave reviews.

Mr. Weinberger is not the Cabinet officer whose name is now familiar. He is the secretary of defense's 34-year-old son, and he was red for the newly created job with a GS-15 civil service rank — salary range \$4,000 to \$50,112.

The movement's greatest weakness is its lack of a reliable clandestine structure within South Africa. It has a network of sympathizers, blacks and even a few whites who are ready to take chances. But its operations almost invariably in-

teracted with the Reagan transition involving a brother of the Navy secretary. He wanted to work in the Navy Department under Mr. Lehman, Mr. Flynn said, but the regulations would prohibit it.

Mr. Weinberger was working a independent public relations assistant and, before that, for the U.S. in America in its government information department.

Bob Flynn, an official of the office of government ethics at the Office of Personnel Management, said his office handled an inquiry during the Reagan transition involving a brother of the Navy secretary. He wanted to work in the Navy Department under Mr. Lehman, Mr. Flynn said, but the regulations would prohibit it.

Mr. Lehman said through a spokesman that he has two brothers working in government, one in the Army Control and Disarmament Agency, where the Navy secretary was an assistant director, and another in the State Department's office of strategic affairs.

Mr. Wick discovered Mr. Weinberger was working a independent public relations assistant and, before that, for the U.S. in America in its government information department.

## U.S. Is Trying to Quicken Delivery Of F-16s to Pakistan, Official Says

BANGKOK — The United States is trying to accelerate delivery of F-16 fighter planes to Pakistan despite demands for the aircraft from its own armed forces and allies, according to a senior U.S. official.

James L. Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance, who negotiated the F-16 purchases and a \$3-billion arms and economic aid deal for Pakistan in June, said Sunday that every effort was being made to speed up delivery of the jets.

1969, Edward C. Nixon d down a \$30,000 government job in Alaska because he did not want to put his brother, President Richard M. Nixon, in an awkward position. White House aide John D. Ehrlichman said time.

Mr. Buckley, who was here to discuss Thailand's military requirements, said the normal F-16 delivery time from factory to buyer was at least 42 months. "We are trying to determine how this can be accelerated, and it means pushing others [customers] aside," he said. "The aircraft is still entering our own services and those of our allies."

NEW DELHI — Nearly 20 million people throughout India have been affected by a viral eye infection, according to a survey by the Press Trust of India.

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ATLANTA DENIES GUILT — Wayne B. Williams pleaded not guilty Monday in Atlanta to charges of murdering two young black men who were among 28 slain in the last two years in the city. Mr. Williams, 23, is shown leaving Fulton County Jail for the county courthouse.

# Thousands Who Served Saigon Are Still Held in Jungle Camps

By Henry Kamm  
*New York Times Service*  
MAKUNG, Pescadore — More than six years after the Communist victory in Vietnam, countless thousands of Vietnamese who served the former Saigon government remain imprisoned in jungle camps, uncharged, untried and unsure whether they will ever be released.

Mr. Phu said that throughout his imprisonment — during which his weight dropped from 138 pounds (63 kilograms) to 99 pounds — he had never been interrogated or confronted with any accusation. His release, like his arrest, was accompanied by no comment.

went I saw men carrying bodies and I was afraid," Mrs. Phu said, looking at her husband. "Many died in the beginning," he said.

Although the government in Hanoi announced in response to international criticism that in no case would imprisonment for "re-education" exceed three years, the outflow of refugees continues to bring to other shores men who have only recently been released from such concentration camps.

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Mr. Phu said, as have others released from "re-education," that his problems did not end with his release. To be allowed to return to live with his wife in their old home required a residence permit given only to those holding permanent jobs, and no permanent jobs were available for persons without a residence permit.

Pham Van Phu, who was arrested in June, 1975, for having been a judge in Saigon Criminal Court, arrived at the Pescadore Islands in the Formosa Strait on a small fishing boat in mid-June. He said he was released last January from a "re-education" camp at Xuyen Moc in Dong Nai province, about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of

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## Lower Ranks

Like other former inmates, Mr. Phu emphasized that only lower-ranking officers and civil servants remained in southern camps, while those of senior level in the military and the old government, as well as those accused of "crimes against the people," were sent to the north. Their families believe that those in northern camps will never be released.

## Shipowner Shifts Policy on Rescues

LONDON — The American-owned Sea Containers Co. said Monday that in the future it would no longer necessarily pick up all Vietnamese boat people encountered by its ships on the high seas.

## Karmal Angered By Arms Trade

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Babrak Karmal has ordered Afghan military commanders to step up a campaign against arms smugglers because of recent substantial inflows of U.S. and Chinese weapons to Moslem rebels, Radio Kabul reported.

## India Flood Toll at 442

NEW DELHI — The Parliament was told Monday that 442 persons had been killed and an estimated two billion rupees (\$250 million) damage had been caused to crops and property by recent floods and monsoon rains in 10 states.

## Conspiratorial Tone

"I didn't want to go over there just by myself," said Mr. Dash. "You know, since I had such a major role in the thing, I just wouldn't have felt comfortable about it. But when one of the [Georgetown] faculty members told me a group of them was going, I thought, 'Well, maybe I just ought to go over, too.'"

## Eye Infection in India Hits Nearly 20 Million

NEW DELHI — Nearly 20 million people throughout India have been affected by a viral eye infection, according to a survey by the Press Trust of India.

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# American Vacationers Driving Again — but Not as Far

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service  
PORT CLINTON, Ohio — Before the revolution in Iran disrupted its oil exports, leading to long lines and much higher prices for gasoline in the United States, Harold and Virginia Burens would drive almost 350 miles from their home in Pittsburgh to Wildwood on the Jersey Shore for their vacation.

Guessing toward his Chevrolet van recently, Mr. Burens said: "I've got a problem with this camper. It doesn't get much more than 13 miles to the gallon." But he would rather pay \$4 a night at a campground than \$50 at a resort motel, so the vehicle is essential on trips.

That is why the Burens are in this little town on the Lake Erie shore, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of Cleveland and about half as far from Pittsburgh as the Atlantic Coast. "It doesn't cost that much to get here, and I hear the walleye fishing is good," Mr. Burens said. "I can't see taking real long trips anymore."

Like the Burens, millions of American families have taken to the nation's highways this summer in search of vacation fun, the memory of the gasoline lines that snarled the summer of 1979 largely forgotten. But the higher fuel prices are very much in mind and are changing some ingrained travel habits.

Back on the Road  
"There's no question that people are using their cars again," said Allen Wilbur of the American Automobile Association. "The difference is the trips are a little shorter in time and distance than a few years ago."

Mr. Wilbur said that requests for maps and travel information this year were up about 15 percent from 1980, which, like 1979, was a

bad year for most segments of the travel business. Requests in some weeks have been up by as much as 50 percent, he said.

"We estimate that 10 million more adults are taking vacation trips this year than in 1980, and predominately they're taking them by car," said Patricia Duricka, an official of the Travel Industry Association. "We're seeing a return to traditional travel patterns and the return of what we call the 'rubber-tire set' — middle-income people who take their cars on vacation, as opposed to the upper-income 'jet set,' who fly to vacation sites."

Just about everyone associated with the travel industry agrees that the widespread availability of gasoline and the leveling off of the price is behind the renewed yen to drive. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average price of a gallon of gasoline nationally was \$1.36 in June.

Price Stabilized  
Although that average was 10.2 percent higher than in June, 1980, the temporary glut of supplies has stabilized the price or actually reduced it by a few pennies in many areas. The summer-to-summer increase was minor compared with the 52.2-percent rise from December, 1978, to December, 1979, the period in which Iranian oil supplies were first interrupted.

"We're back to the pre-shah level of trips," said Douglas Frechling of the U.S. Travel Data Center. He said that 52 percent of the people interviewed in the group's June survey of vacation intentions said they planned to take a vacation trip in the next six months, as against 45 percent in the June, 1980, survey.

But many are traveling on tighter budgets than in the past and more than ever are looking for a bargain. "We have found that the family that wants to travel is

usually willing to lower the luxury level to afford the trip," Mr. Frechling said. "Now they are saying, 'We want to go to X and we have Y dollars. Let's figure out how to do it.'"

One result of the renewed emphasis on budget travel has been a surge of interest in the national parks. National Park Service officials report a sharp increase in visitors this year, particularly to parks relatively close to major cities.

Most-Visited Park  
As for the last several years the most heavily visited of the national parks this year has not been Yellowstone or any of the other well-known Western parks. It is the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, which straddles the Tennessee-North Carolina border.

"It's within a day's drive of a major part of the nation's population," said James Howard, a park service official in Atlanta. "Atlanta and Cincinnati are each about five hours away and Pittsburgh is an eight-to-10-hour drive. Chicago is about 12 hours, but we get people from there, too."

Mr. Howard said the park expected more than 9 million visitors this year, compared with last year's 8.4 million. If attendance does top 9 million, it would be the first time since 1977, and a further indication that Americans' driving patterns are expanding. Nationally, park service officials are expecting nearly 240 million visitors this year.

In Michigan, where the economic importance of tourism is second

## Strain of Typhus Returns to U.S.; Squirrel Blamed

ATLANTA — A new epidemic typhus carrier, the flying squirrel, is responsible for the reappearance of the disease in the United States after an absence of more than 50 years, according to the national Center for Disease Control.

When improved hygiene eliminated body lice as a health problem in the United States, epidemic typhus also disappeared, the center said. No domestic cases occurred for more than 50 years, and imported cases ceased in the 1950s.

But 21 cases of epidemic typhus have been confirmed by the center between January, 1976, and February, 1981. The cases — in Georgia, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, Tennessee and New Jersey — are linked to a previously unknown carrier, the Eastern flying squirrel.

"There seems to be increasing evidence that the Eastern flying squirrel does in fact carry some kind of strain of epidemic typhus rickettsia," said Dr. Verne Newhouse, a entomologist for the Atlanta center.



Happy employees at the Philadelphia Bulletin celebrate in the newsroom on learning that the craft unions had voted to accept cutbacks in order to allow the newspaper to continue publishing.

## Unions Accept Cuts at Philadelphia Paper

PHILADELPHIA — Eight unions at The Bulletin have voted to accept about \$5 million in wage cutbacks and other contract concessions, thus preventing the shutdown of the 134-year-old newspaper — once America's largest afternoon daily.

The unions, representing 879 of the newspaper's 1,901 full-time employees, agreed Sunday to go along with a management bail-out plan. N.S. "Buddy" Hayden, the publisher, had announced Aug. 3 that unless they agreed to a \$4.9-million cutback, the Sunday editions would be the last.

Craig Ammerman, the executive editor, said the paper would publish Monday "and hopefully forever." Mr. Ammerman, who came to The Bulletin a year ago from the New York Post, said he thought

the plan to turn the paper around would work.

William Gullifer, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 628 and a spokesman for the unions, said they all accepted either layoffs or wage reductions, adding that the goal of \$4.9 million in annual savings had been met. Full details were not disclosed.

Mr. Hayden said the paper lost \$7.5 million in 1979, \$13.4 million in 1980 and \$10.3 million during the first six months of this year.

The Bulletin's death also would have been the third time this month that a major U.S. daily has

been forced to cease or sharply curtail publication.

On Aug. 7, The Washington Star went under, leaving The Washington Post as the only daily newspaper in the nation's capital. And in New York, the Daily News said Friday it was shutting down its year-old afternoon edition, leaving the Post as the only afternoon paper in the nation's largest city.

The Bulletin once was the largest afternoon paper in America, with a circulation of more than 700,000 during the late 1940s. Now, with a circulation of about 412,000, it is the 14th largest daily in the country.

## Ex-Governor Is Given 3 Years in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Former Gov. Ray Blanton has been sentenced to three years in U.S. prison and fined \$11,000 for extortion and conspiracy in the issuance of liquor licenses.

Mr. Blanton's 1974 campaign manager, James Allen, was sentenced to two years, and the former governor's special assistant, Clyde Edd Hood Jr., was sentenced to 18 months. Mr. Allen and Mr. Hood were each fined \$14,000. The three, who were sentenced Friday, are to remain free pending appeal.

## Sir Humphrey Waldock, World Court President, Dies

THE HAGUE — Sir Humphrey Waldock, 77, president of the International Court of Justice, died here Saturday of a heart attack, the court announced Monday.

The United Nations elected Sir Humphrey to a nine-year term on

Monday to Oxford and taught international law from 1947 to 1972.

He was president of the European Commission of Human Rights from 1955 to 1961, and he represented the commission before the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg. He was a judge of the European Court of Human Rights from 1966 to 1974 and served as its president in 1971.

Sir Humphrey served on numerous U.N. commissions and was a member of the International Law Commission from 1962 to 1971. He was a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, which is housed with the Court of Justice in The Hague.

Samuel Williams Meek  
NEW YORK (NYT) — Samuel Williams Meek, 85, who helped build a worldwide advertising organization for J. Walter Thompson

Co., died Saturday in Greenwich, Conn.

As a student at Yale, Mr. Meek was the managing editor of the Yale Daily News and had Henry R. Luce and Briton Hadden as roommates. When they started Time Inc., he helped to obtain the initial financing and became a director, serving on the board from 1922 to 1970.

He won the Silver Star, the Purple Heart and France's Croix de Guerre as a Marine Corps captain in France during World War I. He published the Rome Daily American from 1964 to 1969, had an interest in the Brussels Times and operated Walker & Co., a book publisher, starting in 1962.

Mr. Meek joined Thompson in 1925 and became manager of its only overseas office, in London. When he retired as vice chairman of Thompson in 1964, the compa-

ny had 4,300 employees in 35 offices on six continents.

Robert Herridge  
NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Herridge, 67, producer of the CBS-TV programs "Camera Three" and "Studio One," died Friday of a heart attack in Woodstock, N.Y.

He had directed, written or produced more than 1,700 hours of television programming since 1950.

Much of his work was adapted from stories by John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway, Shirley Jackson, Shakespeare and Dostoevski. Variety, the show business publication, said of Mr. Herridge: "He is the imaginative egghead, the literary conscience of the medium who can translate the universal dream into a common theme that can be understood by all men of good will."

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## Americans in the Middle East ask you:

# Do you still believe this man wants PEACE?

On July 17, Israeli planes bombed a densely populated suburb of Beirut, killing at least 300 Lebanese and Palestinian men, women and children, the great majority of them civilians. The planes, bombs and rockets used in the attack were U.S.-made and supplied to Israel under a 1952 law which prohibits their use for any but defensive purposes. Menahem Begin claims that the air strike, like all past Israeli attacks in Lebanon, was a defensive operation.

In fact, the series of attacks and counter-attacks which culminated in the

brutal raid on Beirut was started by Israel — deliberately and without provocation — one week earlier. At that time, the situation in Lebanon and on the border with Israel was decidedly calm. There had been no Palestinian operations against Israel either from Lebanon or from inside the occupied territories. The month-old ceasefire among warring Lebanese factions was holding well and Arab mediators were working to set in motion the delicate process of negotiations towards internal Lebanese accord. U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib was in Beirut pursuing



his efforts to resolve the Syrian missile crisis, which had already largely abated.

It was against this background that Israel, on July 10, launched a new wave of air strikes over South Lebanon, sabotaging Lebanese reconciliation efforts, embarrassing Habib and the U.S. government and finally — after six days of intermittent bombing — provoking a Palestinian response.

The truth is that for the past two years Begin has been pursuing a policy of "pre-emptive" strikes against targets in Lebanon. Since January 1980, Israeli land, sea and air attacks in Lebanon have resulted in the deaths of more than 900 Lebanese and Palestinians. According to U.N. estimates, 90 percent of the victims have been civilians. The corresponding figure for Israelis killed as a result of Palestinian operations across the Lebanese border is 24.

Do these facts and figures spell self-defence?

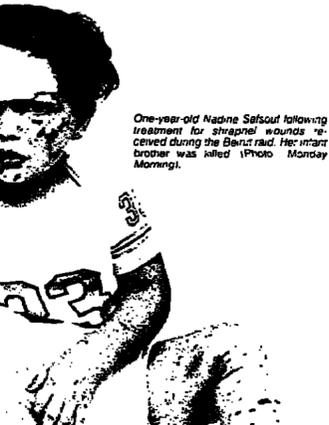
As Americans living in Lebanon, we are deeply outraged. We refuse to sit back in silence and watch our dollars used to supply Israel with the weapons it needs to devastate Lebanon while Begin makes a mockery of the U.S. laws governing the use of those weapons. We do not want our country to be associated with Begin's approach to "self-defence" and "peace."



Families gather what belongings they can and form the lines near the site of the Qasbiyah bridge, one of 250 bridges in South Lebanon destroyed by Israeli planes on July 17.

If you believe, as we do, that Israeli actions are in violation of U.S. law, if you want to stop the massive flow of arms to Israel, write or cable President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig or your congressman. Insist that they enforce U.S. law governing arms sales to foreign countries. They — and perhaps they alone — are in a position to stop the flagrant abuse of Israeli military power. But they need your support.

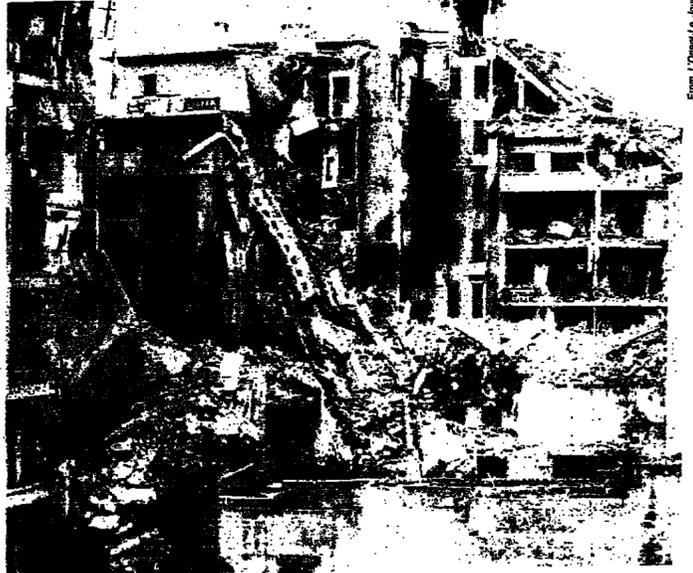
At this critical time, the expressed concern of enough American citizens like yourselves could help to end the carnage in Lebanon and improve the chances for those, on all sides, seeking peace through dialogue.



One-year-old Nadine Salsout following treatment for shrapnel wounds received during the Beirut raid. Her infant brother was killed. (Photo: Monday Morning)



Panic-stricken residents of the Fawwar quarter of Beirut flee their homes during the Israeli bombing.



Apartment block destroyed in the Beirut raid.

## Americans for Justice in the Middle East

Americans for Justice in the Middle East is a volunteer group established 14 years ago in Beirut. Concerned with the absence of U.S. press coverage of the 1981 War, the group has initiated a presentation of both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict to the press. The intelligent forming of opinion is a necessary step in the U.S. membership in the United States. The mailing address is P.O. Box 112-5581, Beirut, Lebanon.

Waverley Root

Calamondin May Be Curious But It Isn't a Chimera

WHY DON'T you write an article sometime on the citrus fruit, the calamondin, a small round orange with a very acid fruit? ... This is perhaps the easiest question to answer about a fruit which has been largely ignored in the works of botanists and food writers alike...

question than a lexicographical one: How do you define a species? One test is that even when one succeeds in crossing members of two different species and producing offspring, the offspring are sterile; citrus hybrids are fertile and so, by this criterion, should all be members of the same species. Citrus fruits appear also to be endowed with an exceptional urge to throw off mutants. The result is a confused family containing many only dubiously identifiable crosses, some made by man, some by nature, and some by both.

curred in Florence in 1644 when a scion of the bitter orange, Citrus aurantium, was grafted on rootstock from the citron, Citrus medica. A shoot which grew out from the axil between the two...

Personalities

Elaine Stritch: The Discipline of Comedy

By Jeffrey Robinson

LONDON — She came home to the Savoy Hotel, where she's been living for the past 11 years, after having lunch with Prince Charles. It was the first time they'd met. "I love the way he walks. God, he moves so well. If he had a different face he could be a gangster."



Actress Stritch: "I want to make the whole world laugh."

And while she came away from a meal with the future king of Britain talking about him, it's not too outlandish to imagine that the prince came away from that meal talking about her. Elaine Stritch might be many Britons' favorite American.

Detroit-born and Broadway-trained, she's been working British audiences since Noel Coward invited that she come to the West End in the 1960s. "He really had to talk me into coming here. He bought me a red-leather, gold-tooled passport case, then took me to lunch and had three violinists play 'A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square' in my ear until my mind blew. Now London is home."

Since moving to Britain she has not only stayed on the boards but has also starred in a pair of BBC television comedies. "Two's Company" ran for five years. "Nobody's Perfect" is currently on the tube. The English version of the U.S. hit show "Maude,"

"Very frankly," she said, in the voice that has been described as corncake wading through bourbon on the rocks, "I hate six-coms. They're so hard to make real. The clock is always against you. There are only 26 minutes and you have to spend them fighting for your life."

She started in the theater, and despite roles in films such as "A Farewell to Arms" and in television series, her reputation, primarily as a comedian, is based on stage performances in hits like "The Little Foxes," "Pal Joey," "Bus Stop," "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" "The King and I," "Any Wednesday," "Private Lives" and "Mame."

"Such Make-Believe" "My first love is the theater. A live audience. It's all such make-believe. You do a play eight times a week and when you get up in the morning you have that wonderful feeling because you can play in it again that night. Really great acting is effortless, but comedy is so hard because it requires a much more disciplined life. I love to make people laugh. Lots of people can stand on a stage and scream or holler. But I want to make the whole world laugh. That's some goal, isn't it?"

At 55, she knows how the theater can also take its toll. "When you're doing a play, your whole life is geared to that evening's curtain call. There's no time or energy for anything else when you're

sometimes, and the thing I pray about most is faith. Sometimes I go to bed at night and think, maybe this is it. Maybe there is nothing else."

"So I pray because I really want to see poetic justice have its day. I don't pray that I'll win the pools or that my shows will be good. Nope. I pray that someday everybody will get their reward. And the bastards of this world should get kicked in the ass."

Stritch has just finished a book that will be published in Britain later this year by Granada. "Two Shots a Day" has to do with diabetes.

"I've been a diabetic for the past 3 1/2 years and I feel that as long as I have a forum, I must try to explain some things about diabetes to a lot of people who might not otherwise understand."

"Things could be worse. A lot of people are afraid of diabetes. I look at it as a challenge. I want people to understand that diabetes is not the end of the world, that diabetes can be treated. I mentioned diabetes once in an interview and started getting so many letters, you'd think I was L. S. Taylor. So now I've written a book to answer all those questions."

She added: "My insulin comes with me wherever I am and I don't give a damn where I am or whom I'm with. When it comes time for my shot, nothing stops me. Like the night I was at a club and it was time for my shot, so I offed to the ladies room. My slacks were down, my needle was out and I was already ready to jab myself when a woman walked in and stopped dead in her tracks."

"She stared at me. I stared at her. God only knows what she was thinking. I might have explained, except that she blurted out, 'Can I have your autograph?' Well, what the hell are you supposed to do in a case like that? I dropped the needle and right there, with my slacks still down, I signed my name."

"Publishing Next Book For Talese: Automakers"

NEW YORK — For the last year and a half, Gay Talese has been visiting automobile showrooms across the country, attending auto dealer conventions, getting to know members of the United Auto Workers and hanging out with Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of the board of the Chrysler Corp.

Not surprisingly, the author of books on The New York Times, the Mafia and sexual mores plans to write his next book on the American automobile industry.

"But it's not a book about what happened to the auto business," Talese said recently. "I'm looking for people sketches. It will be a different setting than my other books, but the first year or so of my research is the same, getting to know people, looking for characters from which a story emerges."

Talese said he was attracted to the subject when it was linked to Chrysler's recent bankruptcy. "I wondered what happens to the people when a company goes broke, not just the workers, but the advertising men and everybody else connected with it"

Close Observation The author asked the Chrysler chairman if he could follow him around and observe. About a year ago he went to Detroit and stayed at Iacocca's home, attended sessions between Iacocca and Douglas Frazier, president of the UAW, and sat in on meetings with the investment bankers who will be the financial review board established by Congress.

Iacocca is likely to be a central figure in the book, Talese said, not just because of his pivotal position at Chrysler but also because it will give the author the opportunity to write about Ford, where Iacocca spent several decades. The book will also be heavily larded with relative unknowns, the people who Talese said interest him the most.

"All my books are about a series of ordinary people that the historians will ignore," he said. "Cheever and Updike and O'Hara have written about these ordinary people, but not many nonfiction writers do. I think you can do wonderful things with real-life stories if you dig deeply enough, but you have to spend a lot of time."

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 17

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes for various companies on the NYSE.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Toronto Stocks

Table listing Toronto stock market closing prices for August 14, 1981.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various Eurocurrency deposits.

European Stock Markets

Table listing closing prices for European stock markets in Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

European Gold Markets

Table listing gold market prices and exchange rates.

Gold Options

Table listing gold options prices.

Valeurs White Wolf SA

Text advertisement for Valeurs White Wolf SA, a Swiss company.

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND

Text advertisement for International Income Fund, providing details on investment options.

International Restaurant Guide listing various dining establishments in Paris, Athens, and Amsterdam.

LOTO INTERNATIONAL advertisement for a lottery game with prizes up to £6,000,000.

# W. German Chemical Giants Pour Millions Into U.S. Biotechnology Research Efforts

By John Tagliabue  
*New York Times Service*

FRANKFURT — West German chemical companies, left to U.S. advances in genetic engineering, are scrambling for access to U.S. expertise in an effort to meet industry analysts' say could propel Europe's drive in the 1970s to U.S. computer technology.

They are pouring money into U.S. basic research, and industry executives say, they are watching for small companies that have sprung up in genetic research with an eye toward possible acquisitions.

In May, Hoechst, the world's second-biggest chemical group, did it was giving Massachusetts General Hospital, which is affiliated with the Harvard Medical School, a 10-year, \$50 million grant for research in molecular biology in exchange for a claim to patents and licenses for applications.

Last October, Bayer, No. 3 worldwide, gave Massachusetts Institute of Technology a five-year, \$300,000 gift for a professorship in biotechnology. Unlike Hoechst, Bayer said it had no formal agreement for the transfer of results, but its endowment is expected to give Bayer some benefit from MIT's research.

## Hoechst Says Profits Off 22.6%

*Reuters*

FRANKFURT — Hoechst said Monday that world group pretax profit in the first half of 1981 dropped 22.6 percent to 702 million Deutsche marks from 907 million DM in the first half of 1980 on turnover that increased to 17.15 billion DM from 15.02 billion DM.

Hoechst said the parent company also saw a decline in profits in the first half to 420 million DM from 524 million DM on turnover that rose to 6.07 billion DM from 5.81 billion DM.

The chemical company said the increase in sales volume was concentrated in foreign business, especially in pharmaceutical products, fibers and industrial plant construction. It said that the weak West German economy hurt domestic sales.

Hoechst also said that parent company second quarter pretax profit dropped slightly to 208 million DM from 210 million DM a year earlier.

ing tens of millions of dollars, some of it in the United States, to explore the applications of biotechnology.

"We're doing all we can to be part of it," said Wolfgang von Polnitz, Hoechst's board member in charge of research. "America is in the front line of research, and our involvement is a kind of window on what's going on."

Mr. von Polnitz said West Germany was lagging in genetic engineering as a result of a lack of venture capital and university reform that hampered research. Therefore, he said, the country's chemical companies were seeking scientific advances abroad. The major breakthroughs, he said, could be expected from the United States, and increasingly from Japan, where large sums were going into research by industry and the universities.

Advocates of genetic engineering here, as in the United States, expect the major benefits to accrue

to the pharmaceutical, food and agriculture industries, but they see potential elsewhere as well, in sewage disposal, for example, or removal of such pollutants as oil slicks.

Herbert Grunewald, Bayer's chairman, said that "biotechnology, including modern genetic engineering techniques, is an integral part of our research, both in the United States and Germany."

He said Bayer's research extended to agents to control enzymes, which might be used to battle metabolic diseases, such as diabetes, preparations to control infections, and in the agricultural sector, feed supplements to induce growth in animals.

Executives at Hoechst and Bayer, disputing industry skeptics, predict product applications may come relatively soon.

Mr. von Polnitz said simpler and less expensive commercial production of some pharmaceuticals, such as insulin, interferon or specific

antibodies using genetic engineering techniques, might come "within three to four years, depending on our luck." Applications in plant genetics, such as plants with nitrogen-fixing capabilities now found only in legumes, or salt water resistant plants, might be widely available in five to 10 years, he said.

Hoechst now operates a pilot plant for the production of insulin using bioengineering techniques, and a Hoechst executive said the method's success had caused the company to cancel research into the synthetic manufacture of the drug.

In its agreement with Massachusetts General, Hoechst acquired the right to exploit research findings and to send four scientists a year for training. Hoechst will also spend \$4 million a year over the next decade to set up a bioengineering laboratory in Frankfurt, staffed by researchers trained in Boston.

The West German chemical groups are also watching closely the new genetic engineering companies recently organized in the United States.

"A small, bright research team, with some luck, can make enormous progress," said Hans-Joachim Vorreiter, a BASF spokesman.

A Hoechst executive noted that "their success will depend in the end on whether they bought the right researchers, whether they can produce marketable products or techniques, and whether they can live through the dry spell before the harvest."

Mr. von Polnitz added that Hoechst was watching the results very closely and would not exclude the purchase of licenses or the outright takeover of a promising small research organization.



Walter Heller  
...not for a while

## Stock Prices Off Broadly In New York

*From Agency Dispatches*

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange came close to hitting a new record low for the year on Monday, and analysts said the key to the drop in the market was the rise in the federal funds rate.

A computer malfunction delayed the publication of closing prices, but the Dow Jones industrial average lost about 10 points to close about two points higher than the low for the year, 924.66, which was hit July 22. Declines led advances 1,058-369 among the 1,893 issues traded on the NYSE. Volume narrowed to 40.58 million shares from 42.58 million Friday.

The federal funds rate, which determines the interest on overnight loans between banks, rose to 18 1/2 percent Monday from the close of 17 1/2 percent Friday.

Analysts said investors are concerned that the gain in the fed funds rate, together with the larger than expected growth in the money supply last week, will cause the Federal Reserve to maintain its tight grip on monetary policy, which in turn could result in other interest rates remaining high.

In corporate news, 74 percent of Du Pont's stockholders Monday voted in favor of the merger with Conoco.

Du Pont Chairman Edward Jefferson said Du Pont has in excess of 90 percent of Conoco's 102 million outstanding shares.

Technically, Du Pont holders voted to increase the authorized number of Du Pont common shares to 300 million and approved issuance of Du Pont common in connection with the acquisition of Conoco. As of June 30, there were 155.9 million shares of Du Pont common outstanding.

Mr. Jefferson added that because Jos. A. Seagram & Co. holds about 20 percent of Du Pont stock, it is "reasonable to suppose" Seagram will have representation on the Du Pont board.

# Economists Are Pessimistic On Chances of U.S. Upturn

By Thomas L. Friedman  
*New York Times Service*

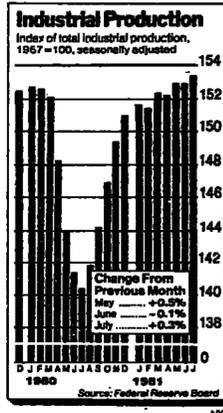
NEW YORK — Leading economists echo President Reagan's assessment that the economy will remain "soggy" in the coming months, but they also warn that continuing high interest rates and the specter of inflationary government deficits will hamper the president's recovery program well beyond the near-term.

The economists say that until these negative factors are removed, the economy will remain stagnant, despite the cut in tax rates. And they are not impressed by some of the recent positive economic indicators.

"The economy has really gone nowhere since the first quarter of 1979," said Alan Reynolds, chief economist for Polyconomics, a private consulting firm. "I don't think we are going to get out of this trap until we get a credible long-term monetary policy, which will ensure the purchasing power of the dollar over the years."

"The tax cut," he added, "will give a little kick, but it won't be enough to overcome our monetary disorder. There aren't too many investments, or even personal decisions like cars, that warrant the current financing costs. What can you profitably do with 21 percent money?"

"I don't think we have the makings of a reasonable expansion for months to come," said Walter Heller, former economic adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson.



Source: Federal Reserve Board

least at first glance, to point to an economy on the mend.

The retail sales indicator, which measures basic consumer purchases, rose 1.3 percent in July, the second consecutive sizeable monthly gain.

The index of inventories held by U.S. businesses rose only seven-tenths of 1 percent in June, indicating that there has been no serious pile-up yet of unsold goods, while sales by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers gained 1.1 percent, resulting in an inventory-to-sales ratio of 1.4.

The unemployment rate fell to 7 percent in July from 7.3 percent in June, which would seem to indicate that companies were actually hiring in anticipation of a growth in demand.

The measure of industrial production, the basic output of the nation's factories, rose three-tenths of 1 percent in July, after a decline of one-tenth of 1 percent the month before. And the Producer Price Index for finished goods rose

scant four-tenths of 1 percent in July, another signal that inflation may be easing.

But the numbers, say economists, are deceiving: They do not reflect the beginnings of sustained economic improvement, but an economy that is really bumping along the bottom of a business cycle, they assert.

"What we are seeing with a lot of these numbers," said Gregory Kipnis, chief economist for the commodities trading firm of ACLI International, "are temporary increases from very low previous months. They are not really signs of future strength. While consumer confidence and spending may be rebounding, the declines in housing, exports, capital spending and inventories will be more than enough to offset this and keep the economy stagnating until the end of the year."

Paul Markowski, chief economist for Sterling, Grace, the brokerage house, argued that although consumer spending would obviously increase as the reduction in tax rates took hold, this would not be enough to produce wide-scale expansion of productive capacity by business.

"You are really not going to see a surge in capital spending — and hence a full economic recovery — until business gets the boyaconstrictor of high interest rates off its back," he said.

Such an improvement in interest rates and a sustained increase in gross national product will probably have to wait until 1982, said Otto Eckstein, chairman of Data Resources, a private consulting firm.

## BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

### India, Burma Oil Reach Financial Accord

*The Associated Press*

NEW DELHI — India will pay \$24 million to Burma Oil of Britain for the nationalization of three of its subsidiaries, according to local press reports. Burma owns all the shares in Assam Oil and Burma Oil Ltd., while it jointly controls Oil India with the Indian government on a 50-50 basis. The agreement for the nationalization retroactively from Jan. 1, 1977, followed protracted negotiations between Burma and the Indian government over the past year, press reports said Sunday.

### West LB Says Profits Down 66% in 1st Half

*Reuters*

DUSSELDORF — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said Monday its earnings for the first half of 1981 fell 66 percent to 43 million Deutsche marks from the 130 million DM in the first half of 1980.

West LB said that it would have to activate reserves and employ special balance sheet measures to just break even this year, unless interest rates fall significantly. The bank did not detail the special balance sheet measures.

### Laker Seeks 6-Month Loan Deferment

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — Sir Freddie Laker, the airline executive known for promoting jet-routes trans-Atlantic travel, is seeking more time to repay \$232 million in bank loans because of the dollar's sharp rise against the British pound since he borrowed the money in January.

"If the worst comes to the worst, I'll cry all the way to the bloody bank," he declared Sunday, vowing to pay up if a consortium of 13 European and U.S. banks turned down his request to reschedule the 10-year aircraft loans. The consortium was headed by Midland Bank International and Citibank.

### Parliament Board Rejects Bid From Allied

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The board of Garfinkel, Brooks Brothers, Miller & Rhoads is rejected as inadequate a \$210-million takeover bid by the Allied Stores.

The board, which received the \$48-a-share offer Friday, also authorized the company to pursue alternatives to the Allied proposal, including seeking another company willing to "pay full value."

### Wair Securities Firm Goes Out of Business

*The Associated Press*

NEW YORK — John Muir & Co., a securities firm that had acknowledged it was in financial trouble last week, has announced that it consented to the appointment of a trustee and agreed to cease doing business.

The statement Sunday said Muir and the New York Stock Exchange had reached a "prudent" in view of the firm's liquidity position. Muir said he strongly recommended that its previously announced proposal to transfer accounts voluntarily go forward.

### Wohlfahrtshuette Turnover Up 7.6%

*Reuters*

BERGHAUSEN, West Germany — Wohlfahrtshuette Aktienverein, the chain-making group, said Monday that group turnover rose 7.6 percent the year ended June 30 to 16.6 billion Deutsche marks.

Foreign sales advanced 15.2 percent, while domestic sales added only 1 percent. The increase in foreign orders was due mainly to large contracts for buses, commercial vehicles, smelting works and rolling mills, the company noted.

The company did not give profit figures, saying earnings varied from sector to sector, with price increases only partially offsetting considerable cost increases.

### Gallaher Boosts Bid for Ofrex Group

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — A unit of New York-based American Brands has boosted its bid to acquire Ofrex Group to about \$64.4 million.

Gallaher, the British tobacco unit of American Brands, said its new bid is equivalent to \$3.25 a share and is the latest move in a fight with Dennison Manufacturing, based in Waltham, Mass., to acquire the British office equipment concern.

Dennison won the support of the Ofrex board on Thursday even though it submitted a bid of about \$3.07 a share, lower than Gallaher's prior offer of about \$3.16.

## Bankers Say Romania May Be Debt Problem

By Tom Heneghan and Stephen Julkes  
*Reuters*

VIENNA — Western bankers are looking toward Romania as the next Soviet bloc state likely to seek a repayments delay, as talks on rescheduling Poland's foreign debts drag on.

Romania has not formally asked its creditors about rescheduling, but bankers and economists here, and in Frankfurt said the country's high repayment commitments and low hard currency reserves make the situation alarming.

But several said an official extension of Romania's debt profile could be an act of prudent financial management instead of a Polish-style drama and might even be a step towards shifting the debt burden from commercial to subsidized credits with the help of the International Monetary Fund.

The trick will be for Romania, with overall debts estimated at about \$10 billion, to survive this transition without prompting Western bankers to withdraw their funds and precipitate a real rescheduling crisis.

This may not be easy, the bankers and economists said, because it is not clear where Bucharest will get the funds to repay the \$2.47 billion, 42.7 percent of its commercial debt, that falls due this year.

Romania has not missed any payments but appears to be mobilizing several hard currency sources to fund the funds it needs, bankers said.

It has been drawing more heavily on its deposits in Western banks, which according to the Bank for International Settlements dropped to \$147 million from \$263 million during the first quarter of this year.

Romania is better off than Poland in the line of credits because it alone among the East Europeans belongs to the IMF and the World Bank.

Romanian firms have fallen far behind this year in paying off com-

## Some Analysts See Fed Relaxing Grip

By Edward P. Foldsess  
*AP-Dow Jones*

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve system, whose policy making arm meets Tuesday, probably will relax its credit reins, paving the way for a slow, gradual decline in interest rates.

That is the view of a majority of bankers and economists, who contend that the sluggish growth of the nation's basic money supply will prod the Fed's Open Market Committee into making funds more readily available to the banking network.

But because of recent signs of a pickup in economic activity, the expected easier-credit move is likely to be cautious and measured, according to these analysts, who say the Fed is determined to avoid rekindling inflationary fears.

"There'll be a small but very gradual move toward easing," predicted Thomas D. Thomson, chief economist for Crocker National Bank. But "any hope for a significant decline in interest rates is a futile dream," he warned. "The economy is struggling along, but it isn't in a rapid fall by any stretch of the imagination."

Also raising caution signals for the Fed was a surprisingly steep 5.1 billion increase reported Friday in the basic money supply, as measured by M1-B, for the week ended Aug. 5. While most analysts dismissed the big one-week gain as a statistical aberration, they said it will cause the central bank to move guardedly.

"I think the Open Market Committee is going to ease pressure on

## Dollar Drops on European Markets

*Reuters*

LONDON — The dollar fell sharply on European foreign exchange markets Monday in response to a market feeling that the U.S. currency has become overvalued after its recent gains, dealers said.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.4970 Deutsche marks from Friday's close of 2.5290 and at 5.99 French francs from 6.045.

The British pound gained from \$1.8040 to \$1.8230.

The dollar had been climbing steadily against other major currencies this year because of high U.S. interest rates and a generally favorable outlook for the U.S. economy, gaining more than 20 percent against almost all other currencies.

But it slumped suddenly last Wednesday in what dealers said was a wave of selling for profit.

It had made a partial recovery since then but suddenly slipped

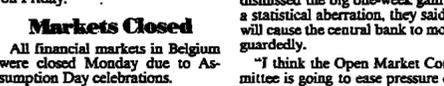
## Markets Closed

All financial markets in Belgium were closed Monday due to Assumption Day celebrations.

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## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States	1981	1980	2nd Quor.	1981	1980
Revenue	1,781	1,680.0	Revenue	1,730.0	1,600.0
Profit	318.4	298.0	Profit	15.00	1.00
EPS	35.32	33.01	Per Share	0.49	0.01
Share	0.94	0.89			
Months	1981	1980	6 Months	1981	1980
Revenue	1,650.0	1,520.0	Revenue	3,200.0	3,180.0
Profit	82.44	75.00	Profit	9.00	27.00
Share	2.19	2.02	Per Share	0.26	0.85

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## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for August 17, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

City	Unit	Rate	City	Unit	Rate
Amsterdam	2.808	5.067	F.F.	46.51	0.2233
Bremen	116.94		Swiss	7.261	128.49
Frankfurt	2.205	4.579	U.S.	90.07	115.45
London	1.8257	4.2374	Japanese yen	234.83	5.0491
Madrid	1.50326	2.97210	U.S.	74.76	3.9227
New York	1.817	4.462	U.S.	8.311	3.2451
Paris	6.035	18.90	U.S.	215.00	14.880
Zurich	N.A.	N.A.	U.S.	27.82	75.90
ECU	0.998	1.528	U.S.	4.171	2.1798

## Dollar Values

Country	Per U.S.	Country	Per U.S.
1,3246	Australia \$	0.8814	Swiss
0.8568	Australian dollars	11.640	Israeli shekel
0.8568	Belgian franc	33.460	Japanese yen
0.8568	Canadian \$	1.2229	U.S.
0.7288	Danish krone	7.4675	U.S.
0.2165	French mark	4.66	U.S.
0.0165	German Deutsche Mark	0.4792	U.S.
0.1471	Home 1000 \$	5.983	U.S.
1.444	Irish £	0.6925	U.S.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one point. (\*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.

## Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the issue 8 1/4% - 1977/1989 of US\$50,000,000 made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual installment of bond amortization to US\$3,000,000 has been purchased for redemption on October 1, 1981.

Amount outstanding on and after October 1, 1981: US\$47,000,000.

Luxembourg, August 18, 1981.

## Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the issue 8 1/4% - 1977/1997 of US\$100,000,000 made by the European Coal and Steel Community.

The Commission of the European Communities announces that the annual installment of bond amortization to US\$3,500,000 has been purchased for redemption on October 1, 1981.

Amount outstanding on and after October 1, 1981: US\$97,000,000.

Luxembourg, August 18, 1981.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main AMEX stock price table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for Dow Jones Averages, Dow Jones Bond Averages, Standard & Poors, NYSE Index, and American Most Actives.

Chicago Futures

Chicago Futures table listing prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, soybean meal, and soybean oil.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices table listing prices for various commodities including pork bellies, fresh hammers, soybean meal, and soybean oil.

New York Futures

New York Futures table listing prices for commodities like Maine potatoes, coffee C, sugar, and cotton.

London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton) (Costs in U.S. dollars per metric ton)

London Commodities table listing prices for commodities like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

London Metals Market

(Prices in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per ounce)

London Metals Market table listing prices for various metals like gold, silver, and platinum.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, August 17, 1981

Floating Rate Notes table listing prices for various floating rate notes.

International Monetary Market

International Monetary Market table listing exchange rates for various currencies.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Market Summary table listing the most active stocks on the NYSE.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 17, 1981

Selected Over-the-Counter table listing prices for various over-the-counter stocks.

Cash Prices

August 17, 1981

Cash Prices table listing prices for various commodities like food, textiles, and metals.

Commodity Indexes

August 17, 1981

Commodity Indexes table listing various commodity index values.

Dividends

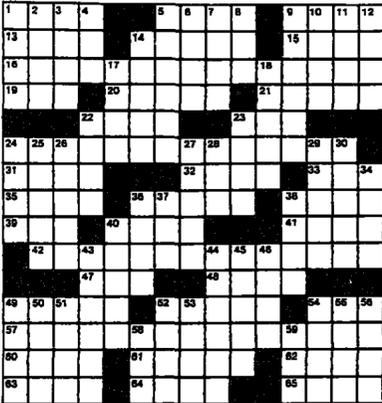
August 17, 1981

Dividends table listing dividend information for various companies.

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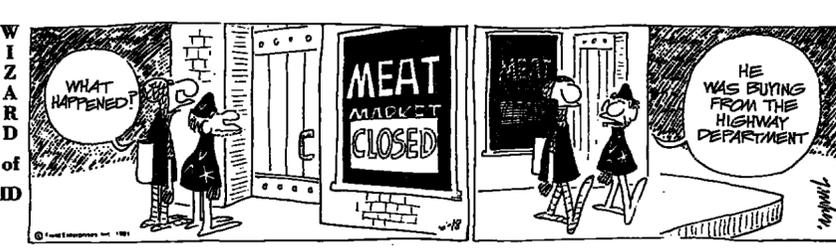
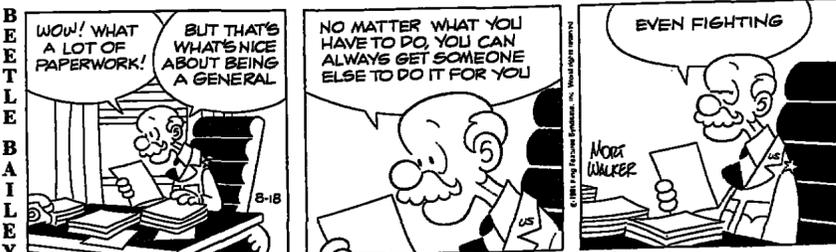
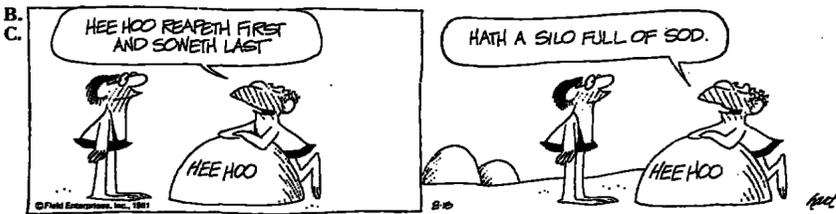
By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS: 1 Laundry, 5 Kind of circus, 9 Grand or little, 13 Recorded proceedings, 14 Signified, 15 Marco, 16 Precariously, 19 Kind of dance or party, 20 View from Bogota, 21 S. California city, 22 Pump or gillie, 23 Part of U.K., 24 Shipper's command, 31 Two-legged wolf's look, 32 Rolling undulate, 33 Word before hoary, 35 Rivaling, 36 White with age, 38 Provide a feast for, 39 Before VWX, 40 Hindu woman's garment, 41 Kelp, 42 Generosity, 47 Chaney or Nol, 48 Concept, 49 Cavalier poet, 50 Thomas, 52 Situation of Oklahoma, 54 By way of, 57 Clumpy person's problem, 60 Composer of "Rule, Britannia", 61 Mount, 62 Landed, 63 White-necked horse, 64 Book by Oates, 65 Ferber or Best, DOWN: 1 Transport buoyantly, 2 43,560 square feet, 3 Ancient Greek portico, 4 Noah's second son, 5 Parried, with "off", 6 Carry into a carrier, 7 Tolkien creature, 8 From - Z, 9 Parasite, 10 Clamorous, 11 High Comb, 12 Hawaiian honey eater, 14 Massenet opera, 17 Guffaw, 18 Mop's friend on TV, 22 Title of respect in India, 23 Jealousy's next of kin, 24 Exclamation of concern, 25 Slowly, to Serkin, 26 Slackening; abatement, 27 Belle's boy, 28 Tow, 29 Neighbor of Peru, 30 Kansas City's N. B. team, 34 Items in some patches, 36 Author of "Look Who's Talking!", 37 "Are you a man or mouse?", 38 Actor, 39 Andrews, 40 Pure, spotless, 43 The Cosmos, e.g., 44 Crown, 45 Bordered, 46 Explot, 48 Trout type, 50 Prefix with space, 51 Indian prince, 52 Formal affirmation, 53 Large knife of yore, 54 Grassland of South Africa, 55 "...pudding—the eating", 56 Fox terrier of films from 1934 to 1947, 58 Conference at Potsdam in '45, 59 Tartan, 59 Tanager's turndown

WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and conditions. Locations include ALABAMA, ALASKA, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BELGIUM, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, GENEVA, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NAGASAKI, NASSAU, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, OSLO, PARIS, PEKING, PRAGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME, SAIGON, SAO PAULO, SEOUL, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAIPEI, TEL AVIV, TOKYO, TUNIS, VENICE, VIENNA, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a grid with circled letters and a list of words to be unscrambled: CORFE, PYMUB, DOLFUN, RESCIB. Includes a cartoon of a man at a hamburger stand.

DENNIS THE MENACE by Robert Crumb. A cartoon of Dennis the Menace and his dog, Gnasher, at a hamburger stand.

BOOKS

THE WINNING WEAPON: The Atomic Bomb in the Cold War, 1945-1950. By Gregg Herken. 425 pp. \$15. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 E. 52d St., New York 10022. Reviewed by Daniel Yergin.

HARRY S. TRUMAN strolled casually around the table in the Cecilienhof Palace at the conclusion of the July 24, 1945, session of the Potsdam Conference... The United States, Truman told Joseph Stalin, "had a new weapon of unusual destructive force." The Soviet dictator was no less casual in his reply... The critical secret may have been the knowledge given away in July and August, 1945, that the bomb was not only theoretically possible, but also worked... The United States did believe that it had established a preclusive materials monopoly... The Russian spy game was a very real secret to Stalin... The Russian spy game was a very real secret to Stalin... The Russian spy game was a very real secret to Stalin...

BRIDGE

THE handling of the trump suit was the key factor on the diagrammed deal. North was in four hearts against silent opponents and made a club lead. He won in dummy and made the percentage play of finessing the heart nine... WEST: ♠A883, ♥K, ♦884, ♣QJ952. EAST: ♠K1097, ♥A, ♦A, ♣A. SOUTH: ♠A, ♥QJ987, ♦A, ♣A. The queen with fatal results... WEST led the spade...



Art Buchwald

Rousing Moments

WASHINGTON — It may be my imagination but every summer the syndicate bosses hold a briefing just as I'm about to go on vacation.



Art Buchwald

"The intelligence briefing officer is standing in front of the map of the island."

Café in Peking Back in Business

PEKING — The Peace Hotel Café, closed early last year after it became a lively meeting place where foreigners got to know young Chinese, has been reopened.

Janet Dailey

The Gripping Epic of a Willow Brunette Who Made Millions Grinding Out Romances

By Tad Bartimus The Associated Press BRANSON, Mo. — The heroine of our story, Dear Reader, is a willowy brunette with wide green eyes and couple of million dollars.



Best-selling romance author Janet Dailey: My friend Harlequin.

to Janet Dailey. They are the people who, in the last decade, have made the romance novel the fastest growing market in publishing.

Amusement Park Plan Also planned is a \$100-million amusement park complex to be called "Wildwood U.S.A." when it is completed in 1985 on 500 acres of land west of Branson.

"The idea was to travel and enjoy life," he added. "We soon found out that the problem with doing nothing is that you never know when you're done."

"No Quarter Asked" was a smashing success and in 1976 Janet Dailey wrote six more books. The next year she had one coming out every month.

Elizabeth Taylor wanted to marry Ardashir Zadeh, former Iranian ambassador to the United States, in 1975, but Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi forbade it, according to an unauthorized biography of Taylor condensed in Ladies Home Journal.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said 20-year-old son Edward Jr. wears an artificial leg — joined to a football game for handicapped players on the banks of the Charles River in Boston.

PEOPLE: Writer Says Shah Pahlavi

Elizabeth Taylor wanted to marry Ardashir Zadeh, former Iranian ambassador to the United States, in 1975, but Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi forbade it, according to an unauthorized biography of Taylor condensed in Ladies Home Journal.

"Superman III" begins filming next year — without Margot Kidder as Lois Lane. According to the magazine, Kidder, who played Lois in the first two Superman movies, says she was told by producers Alexander and Barry Scheraga that the Superman-Lois romance had gone as far as it could go.

The man credited with turning Elvis Presley from a guitar-playing truck driver into one of the highest-paid entertainers in history, Richard Fryer, is being honored as the fourth anniversary of Presley's death at his Graceland estate in Memphis, Col. Tom Parker, a cigar-chomping, reclusive man, spoke to a reporter from his Palm Springs, Calif., home after payments from the Presley estate were ordered stopped by a probate court judge.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said 20-year-old son Edward Jr. wears an artificial leg — joined to a football game for handicapped players on the banks of the Charles River in Boston. Edward Jr. later bared his leg to show his skiing form and softball playing stance at the summer camp for disabled people.

Otis Chandler, chairman of the board and editor in chief, The Mirror, and Bettina Whitaker were married in a private ceremony in Los Angeles, at the home of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Susan Chandler. Whitaker is a former marketing consultant, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Whitaker of Tulsa, Okla. Chandler, 53, father of five children in a previous marriage, assumed positions of chairman of the board and editor in chief of Times Mirror, which publishes the Los Angeles Times, last year after 20 years as publisher of The Times.

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